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ABSTRACT

Results of the Delaware High School Post-Graduate Survey for the class of 1986 are presented, with attention to graduate ratings of school services and programs, high school curriculum, present employment or student status, job salaries, vocational graduates, and graduates continuing their education. Delaware public high schools graduated 5,498 students in June 1986; 3,417 of these graduates returned usable follow-up questionnaires. Findings include: 30% of the graduates were working and not continuing their education, 25% were working and continuing their education, 26% were continuing education but not working, and 5% were in the military. For 1,134 vocational graduates, 75% were employed 6 months after graduation, and two-thirds of these were employed full-time. For the 1,193 who were continuing their education, 87% were full-time and 8% were part-time at college, while 5% were in other than college continuing education. Approximately, one-thrid attended the University of Delaware, about one-third attended other colleges in Delaware, and the remaining one-third attended colleges outside Delaware. Two-thirds of those enrolled in college were from the college preparatory curriculum. The questionnaire is appended. (SW)

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REPORT OF THE STATEWIDE
HIGH SCHOOL POST-GRADUATE SURVEY
CLASS OF 1986

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REPORT OF THE STATEWIDE HIGH SCHOOL POSTGRADUATE SURVEY

CLASS OF 1986

By CHESTER W. FREED, *State Supervisor*
Educational Programs Evaluation

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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REPORT OF THE STATEWIDE
HIGH SCHOOL POST-GRADUATE SURVEY
CLASS OF 1986

Introduction

The High School Post-Graduate Survey is conducted annually as a cooperative effort between local school districts and the Department of Public Instruction. The survey provides local districts and state planners with information regarding graduates and obtains data required for federal reporting. The report is based on data from graduates' survey responses during the late fall following their graduation. Therefore, the report is actually a report of what the graduates are doing six to eight months after graduation. The public high schools graduated 5,498 students in June 1986; 62.2% of these graduates returned the follow-up questionnaire.

Procedures

The survey includes basic demographic information and 13 additional items. Schools may include additional items on the back of the survey form. In November the Department of Public Instruction distributes the forms to each public high school. Guidance counselors mail the forms to each graduate of the preceding June. Follow-up mailings and telephone contacts are critical to attaining the best return rate. During February the Department of Public Instruction has the data key entered and the forms and summary statistics are returned to each high school in the spring.

Findings/Conclusions

As a generalization, the class of 1986 can be described as follows: 30% working and not continuing their education; 25% working and continuing their education; 26% continuing education but not working, and 5% in the military.

The remaining 14% include the unemployed and those for whom insufficient work or continuing education status information was provided. These proportions are within a few percentage points of past surveys. A summary of the report, presented by major analysis group follows.

Those Who Both Work and Continue Their Education:

- Slightly more than half of the group came from the college preparatory curriculum, vocational students accounted for 29% of the group.
- The mean wage was $5.08/hour with vocational students reporting $5.40/hour.
- 31% attended the University of Delaware, 28% attended Delaware Technical and Community College 5% attended Delaware State College and 23% attended college in another state.

Those Who Continue Their Education But Do Not Work:

- Three-quarters of this group came from the college preparatory curriculum.
- 97% attended college full time.
- 47% attended college in another state, 34% attended the University of Delaware, 8% attended Delaware Technical and Community College and 5% attended Delaware State College.

Those Who Work But Do Not Continue Their Education:

- Seven-eighths of this group came from the general or vocational curriculum, with 54.1% from the vocational curriculum.
- Approximately 90% had jobs within three months after graduation.
- The mean wage was $4.95/hour with vocational students reporting $5.02/hour.

Those In the Military:

- Those in the military represented all three curriculum groups: college preparatory, 32%; general, 32%; and vocational, 36%
- Four-fifths of those entering the military were male.

Vocational graduate responses (1134 responses) were analyzed to determine what vocational students were doing six months after graduation:

- Three-quarters of the vocational graduates are employed; two-thirds full time.

- 90% of the full time employed vocational graduates had their jobs within three months of graduation.
- 60% were employed in occupations related to their training.
- Approximately one-third of the vocational graduates continue their education.
- 62% of the vocational graduates that attended college were female.
- The Delaware Technical and Community College system enrolled the largest proportion of vocational graduates - 40.5% of those attending college.
- Out-of-state colleges enrolled 22% of the vocational graduates who were attending college.
- Estimated vocational graduate earnings for the first year after high school are 8.5 to 9 million dollars. The average full-time employed vocational graduate earned $8,500 during the year following graduation.

All responses for those who were continuing their education, (1,913 respondents) were summarized. The highlights follow:

- Those continuing their education reported 87%, full-time college; 8% part-time college and 5% other training.
- The rule of thumb about college attendance still applies: approximately 1/3 attend the University of Delaware, approximately 1/3 attend college outside Delaware and the remaining 1/3 attend other colleges in Delaware. The actual percentages this year were: 33%, 35%, 32%.
- Colleges within a 350 mile radius of Delaware enroll 85% of those who leave the state to attend college.
- Our neighboring states and the District of Columbia attracted over sixty percent of those who left the state to attend college.
- Pennsylvania colleges enrolled about 30% of those who left the state to attend college. This is the same percentage that Pennsylvania students contributed to Delaware colleges' freshman class (Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission Data Book, 1987).

Implications

1. Over 90% of the 1986 high school graduates appear to be productively engaged in work, continuing their education or the military six months after graduation.

2. Only two-thirds of those enrolled in college were from the college preparatory curriculum. This suggests that the general and vocational students, while not concentrating on the more academic courses, are, nevertheless, able to attend college after graduation from high school.

3. Approximately one-third of the graduates who are attending college attend college in another state. When considering the geographic location of Delaware it seems reasonable that neighboring states' colleges and universities would attract many of our graduates. Delaware higher education institutions attract over 40% of their freshman classes from other states (Postsecondary Education Commission).

4. The high school graduates are making a substantial contribution to the economy. The earnings are estimated to be 23 million dollars during their first year after graduation.

5. Vocational education is preparing students to directly enter the labor market after graduation and/or to continue their education. Three-quarters of the vocational students are employed and a third are continuing their education. Vocational education appears to provide many career options and paths; working, continuing education, or both working and continuing education.

6. For both blacks and whites, females appear to enroll in college more often than males. The enrollment by race difference is small for whites; however, black females are twice as likely to enroll in college as are their male counterparts.

7. Data from the follow-up study would be more robust and consequently more generalizable if the school by school return rate could be raised to a minimum of 50%. Discussing the importance of the follow-up survey with 12th graders prior to graduation may improve the return rate.

Also in the report are earnings estimates for the graduates who are working and detailed information about the graduates evaluation of their high school programs. The follow-up survey is being revised for the class of 1987 and will include information about high school courses, and extra curricular activities and aspirations as well as occupation, and industry of employment for those employed.

Full Report

The "Report of the Statewide High School Post-Graduate Survey, Class of 1986" can be obtained by contacting the Planning, Research, and Evaluation Division, telephone 736-4583.

REPORT OF THE STATEWIDE HIGH SCHOOL POST-GRADUATE SURVEY CLASS OF 1986

By
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Educational Programs Evaluation

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MAY 1987

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
LIST OF TABLES		i
LIST OF FIGURES		iii
INTRODUCTION		1
I.	WHO IS IN THE SURVEY	3
II.	RATINGS BY THE GRADUATES	5
III.	HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM: WHERE DID IT LEAD	7
IV.	AFTER GRADUATION: EMPLOYMENT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION STATUS	12
	Group A: Employed Only	13
	Group B: Employed, Continuing Education	16
	Group C: Continuing Education Not Employed	21
	Group D: Not Employed, Not Continuing Education, Seeking Work	24
	Group E: Not Employed, Not Continuing Education, Not Seeking Work	25
	Group F: Military Service	26
V.	ESTIMATE OF GRADUATES' EARNINGS	27
VI.	AFTER GRADUATION: VOCATIONAL GRADUATES	28
VII.	AFTER GRADUATION: THOSE CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION	35
Appendix A - Survey Form		43
Appendix B - Returns By High School		45
Appendix C - Selection Criteria		47

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1 -	Rate of Return	3
2 -	Sex of Respondents	3
3 -	Race of Respondents	4
4 -	Curriculum of Respondents	4
5 -	Ratings of High School Services	5
6 -	Ratings of High School Programs	6
7 -	Groups for Analyzing Graduate Status	8
8 -	Percentage of Graduating Class By Employment Status 1981 - 1986	10
9 -	Group A (Employed Only) Breakdown of Curriculum By Race By Sex	13
10 -	Group A (Employed Only) Time to First Full-Time Job Breakdown of Job Time by Race and Sex	14
11 -	Group A (Employed Only) Current Wages by Curriculum and Sex	15
12 -	Group B (Employed, Continuing Education) Breakdown of Curriculum by Race and Sex	16
13 -	Group B (Employed, Continuing Education) Time To First Full-Time Job - Breakdown of Time To First Job By Sex	17
14 -	Group B (Employed, Continuing Education) Current Wages by Curriculum and Sex	18
15 -	Group B (Employed, Continuing Education) College Attended Breakdown of College Name By Race and Sex	20
16 -	Group C (Continuing Education Only) Breakdown of Curriculum by Race and Sex	21
17 -	Group C (Continuing Education Only) Breakdown of Continuing Education Status By Race and Sex	22
18 -	Group C (Continuing Education Only) College Attended - Breakdown of College Name by Race and Sex	23

LIST OF TABLES (CONT'D)

Table		Page
19 -	Group D (Not Employed, Not Continuing Education, Seeking Work) Breakdown of Curriculum by Race and Sex.....	24
20 -	Group E (Not Employed, Not Continuing Education, Not Seeking Work) Breakdown of Curriculum by Race and Sex.....	25
21 -	Group F (Military Service) Breakdown of Curriculum by Race and Sex.....	26
22 -	Estimated Earnings For Class of 1986.....	27
23 -	Vocational Graduates - Breakdown of Employment Status By Race and Sex.....	28
24 -	Vocational Graduates Most Helpful Job Source - Breakdown of Job Source by Race and Sex.....	29
25 -	Vocational Graduates Time to First Full-Time Job - Breakdown of Time by Race and Sex.....	30
26 -	Vocational Graduates Job Relatedness - Breakdown of Job Relatedness by Race and Sex.....	31
27 -	Vocational Graduates Continuing Their Education By High School type.....	32
28 -	Vocational Graduates College Attendance - Breakdown of College Attended By Race and Sex.....	33
29 -	Continuing Education - Breakdown of Educational Status By Race and Sex.....	35
30 -	Continuing Education Full and Part-Time College - Breakdown of College Attended by Race and Sex.....	37

LIST OF FIGURES

1 -	Race of Respondents.....	4
2 -	Curriculum of Respondents.....	4
3 -	The Class of 1986 Employment and Continuing Education.....	7
4 -	Group Membership Respondents.....	8
5 -	College Attendance In Neighboring States.....	38

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The High School Post-Graduate Survey is conducted annually as a cooperative effort between local school districts and the Department of Public Instruction. The survey provides local districts with information regarding their graduates and in addition provides state planners with graduate information and obtains data required for federal reporting.

This follow-up report is designed to provide information for educators and lay public as they review, evaluate, and plan for public education in the State of Delaware. The annual collection and analysis of statewide follow-up data also provides information for planning and assessing the impact of educational policy and programs.

The information is based on graduates' survey responses during the late fall following their graduation. Therefore, the report is actually a report of what the graduates are doing six to seven months after graduation.

Survey Procedure

The survey form includes basic student information and 13 items for graduates to complete. Over the years school counselors and the Department of Public Instruction staff refined the questions and simplified the format to obtain the maximum information with a minimum of ambiguity (see Appendix A). Schools may include additional questions of local interest.

In November of each year, the Department of Public Instruction prepares and distributes a sufficient number of forms to public high schools to conduct the initial survey and a follow-up mailing. Guidance counselors assure that a

form is mailed to each graduate of the preceding June. Secondary mailings and follow-up telephone calls are made to graduates who do not respond to the initial mailing. The Department of Public Instruction reimburses districts for follow-up postage costs.

During February the completed survey forms are forwarded to the Department of Public Instruction for data entry and subsequent data analysis. On or about April 1, local school data analyses are completed and forwarded, along with the survey forms, to the school guidance counselors who coordinated the survey.

Returns

Graduate response to the follow-up survey is voluntary. The rate of response for the Class of 1986 was 62.2%. This is the sixth consecutive year having return rates above 60%. The cross-section of graduates by sex, race, curriculum and school suggest the data collected are essentially representative for the Class of 1986.

Report Format

The report narrative focuses on six major themes:

I) Who is represented in the survey,

II) Graduate ratings of school services and programs,

III) High school curriculum: where did it lead,

IV) What the graduates were doing by employment and/or college,

V) Graduate earnings

VI) Vocational graduates and

VII) Graduates continuing their education.

I. WHO IS IN THE SURVEY

For inferences to be drawn from statistical analyses, the data collected should be from individuals who reflect the thoughts and experiences of the entire June graduating Class of 1986. Representativeness may be ascertained by examining the overall rate of return and the distribution of respondents by sex, race and curriculum.

TABLE 1
RATE OF RETURN

	N	%
Total June 1986 Graduates	5,498	--
Total Graduates Surveyed	5,498	100.0
Surveys Completed and Returned	3,417	62.2

The rate of return of the follow-up survey is exceptional. A return rate of 62.2% provides meaningful data especially when other variables, such as sex and race, indicate representativeness. Appendix B contains a breakdown of the rate of return by school.

TABLE 2
SEX OF RESPONDENTS

Category	Respondents #	Respondents %	Estimated in Graduating Class %
Male	1,582	46.4	50.0
Female	1,823	53.6	50.0
Incomplete Data	12		
Total	3,417	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3
RACE OF RESPONDENTS

Category	Respondents #	Respondents %	% Represented in Graduating Class
American Indian	8	.2	.1
Asian American	86	2.5	1.1
Black	557	16.4	24.1
Hispanic	34	1.0	1.8
White	2,715	79.9	72.9
(Not Reported)	17	--	--
Total	3,417	100.0	100.0

FIGURE 1
RACE OF RESPONDENTS

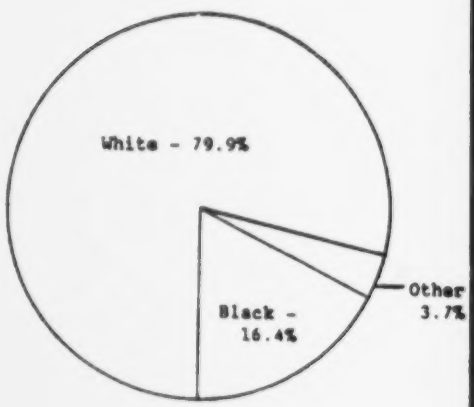
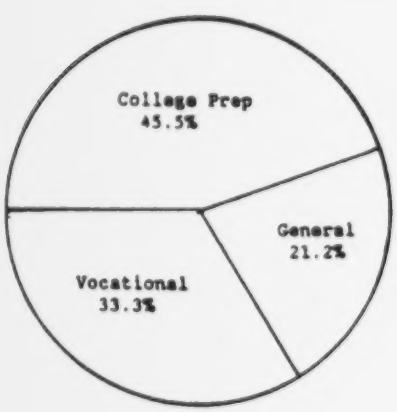


TABLE 4
CURRICULUM OF RESPONDENTS

High School Program	Number	Percent
College Prep	1,544	45.5
General	718	21.2
Vocational	1,130	33.3
(Not Specified)	25	--
Total	3,417	100.0

FIGURE 2
CURRICULUM OF RESPONDENTS



II. RATINGS BY THE GRADUATES

Ascertaining quality in school programs and services is a difficult task at best. Judgements of quality may reflect perceptions of effectiveness, usefulness, personal appeal, difficulty or other unspecified quality dimensions. However, few groups have the necessary recency of school experience and the perspective provided by a half-year of experience on the job and/or in higher education on which to base such judgements. Ratings by recent high school graduates provide some useful insights for the schools.

The Class of 1986 High School Post-Graduate Survey asked graduates to:

5. Evaluate the following programs or services in your high school. *(Fill in the spaces below with the number from the rating scale for each program or service.)*

Rating Scale
1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor 5-Cannot Rate

___Administration
___Art
___English
___Extra Curricular Activities
___Foreign Languages
___Guidance
___Health & Phys. Ed.
___Job Placement
___Library
___Math
___Music
___Science
___Social Studies
___Vocational

The services and program rating questions were answered by over 87% of the respondents. These ratings follow:

TABLE 5
RATINGS OF HIGH SCHOOL SERVICES

% Answering The Question		% Excellent or Good	% Fair or Poor	% Can Not Rate	% Total
87.0	Administration	68.5	26.2	5.3	100.0
88.6	Guidance	70.1	27.0	2.9	100.0
87.2	Job Placement	34.8	20.3	44.9	100.0
87.7	Library	57.1	37.7	5.2	100.0

The elective nature of individual programs or courses may account for the wide range observed in percent indicating "cannot rate" the program, i.e., 53.4% (vocational) to 0.4% (English).

TABLE 6
RATINGS OF HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS

% Answering The Question		% Excellent or Good	% Fair or Poor	% Can Not Rate	% Total
87.2	Art	36.5	13.9	49.6	100.0
88.3	English	82.2	17.4	0.4	100.0
87.6	Extra Curricular Activities	71.9	16.1	12.0	100.0
87.0	Foreign Language	43.6	24.9	31.5	100.0
88.0	Health & Physical Education	71.0	24.9	4.1	100.0
88.2	Mathematics	76.2	21.7	2.1	100.0
87.1	Music	39.4	13.5	47.1	100.0
88.0	Science	70.4	24.3	5.3	100.0
88.1	Social Studies	74.9	23.0	2.1	100.0
87.0	Vocational	38.0	8.5	53.5	100.0

English, vocational and extra curricular received the most positive ratings. For those areas the "Excellent or Good" ratings outweighed the "Fair or Poor" responses by a factor of 4 (4 times as many). Foreign language received the lowest rating: approximately two-thirds of those rating foreign language rated it "Excellent or Good", a factor of two times the "Fair or Poor" ratings.

III. HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM: WHERE DID IT LEAD

This section of the report addresses questions like: What are the college preparatory (or general or vocational) students doing now that it is six months after graduation? The two cogent parts of the determination are (1) are they employed and (2) are they continuing their education. Combining responses from these two questions allows the relationship between employment and continuing education of the Class of 1986 to be portrayed. Figure 3 presents the percentage of full-time and part-time employment as well as full-time college and other continuing education (part-time college and other programs) for the 3,417 respondents from the Class of 1986.

Figure 3
THE CLASS OF 1986 EMPLOYMENT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

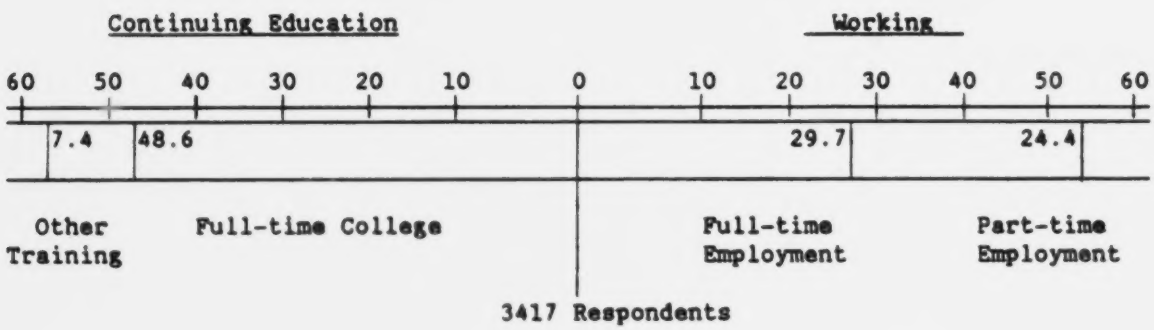
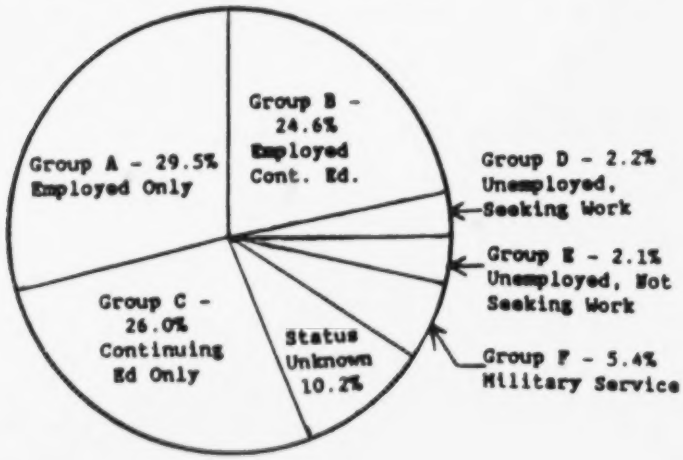


Figure 3 shows that 56% of the respondents were continuing their education and 54.1% were working; obviously many respondents were both continuing their education and working. Consequently, employment status and continuing education status will be combined for many analyses. This combination will allow 6 discrete groups for analysis.

FIGURE 4
GROUP MEMBERSHIP RESPONDENTS


Group A - 29.5%
Employed Only
Group B - 24.6% Employed Cont. Ed.
Group C - 26.0% Continuing Ed Only
Status Unknown 10.2%
Group D - 2.2% Unemployed, Seeking Work
Group E - 2.1% Unemployed, Not Seeking Work
Group F - 5.4% Military Service

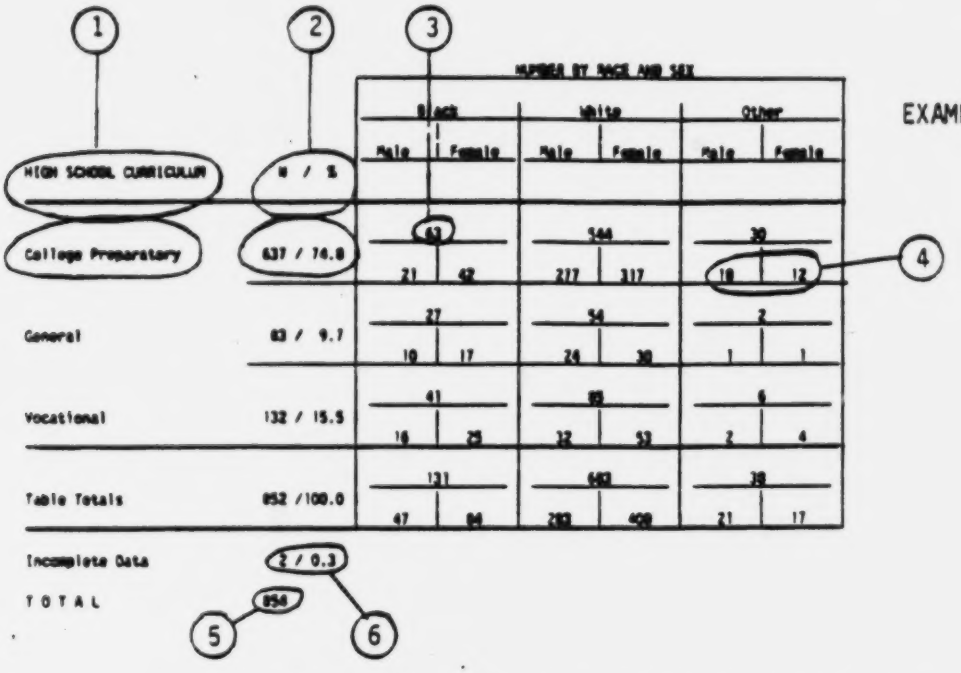
Tabular representation of the groups is contained in the following table.

TABLE 7
GROUPS FOR ANALYZING GRADUATE STATUS

Group	Status	Number	Percent
	Employed	1,850	54.1
A	Employed, not continuing ed.	(1,009)	(29.5)
B	Employed and also cont. ed.	(841)	(24.6)
	Not Employed	1,033	30.3
C	But continuing education	(890)	(26.0)
	Unemployed:		
D	Not continuing education, seeking a job	(73)	(2.2)
E	Not continuing education not seeking a job	(70)	(2.1)
F	Military	184	5.4
	No status information available	350	10.2
Totals		3,417	100.0

Reading The Tables

The majority of the tables present a detailed breakdown of statistics by Groups A through F. Most of the tables "nest" the data by race by sex by category thereby presenting complete data in a compact format. The following example of a hypothetical high school curriculum by race by sex table is presented to help the reader understand the format and interpret the tables. The example presents nine data cells and three summary cells.



1. Category. (Categories will include: high school curriculum, time to first full-time job, college names, etc.).
2. Number and percent of students in category.
3. Number of students by race within category.
4. Number of students by sex within race.
5. Total number of students in group.
6. Number and percent of students not providing complete data. Percent is based on total number of students in group.

Employment Status Trends

The percentage of respondents in Groups A - F, as presented in Table 7, Groups for Analyzing Graduate Status, changes little from 1981 to 1986. However, the Class of 1986 increased the percentage of graduates that continued their education and were not employed full or part time, an increase of 2.6%. Another change was a decrease of 2.2% in the percent not continuing their education and seeking a job - the unemployed, this percentage dropped from a high of 8.1% in 1982 to 2.2% in 1986. While the percentage appears to be low for the age group, it is tracking with the Delaware unemployment rate. The Delaware unemployment rate recorded an all time low of 2.8% in February 1987. A third change was a decrease in the percent of graduates who were working and not continuing their education, the employed only group. This group's percentage dropped below 30% for the first time since 1982. Table 8, Percentage of Graduating Class By Employment Status, shows that the Classes of 1981 - 1986 have slightly differing proportions of graduates in the various employment status categories.

TABLE 8
PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATING CLASS
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1981-1986

Status		Class 1981	Class 1982	Class 1983	Class 1984	Class 1985	Class 1986
	Employed	51.3%	50.0%	51.9%	55.7%	55.3%	54.1
A	Employed, not continuing ed.	(26.5)	(28.9)	(30.1)	(33.1)	(32.4)	(29.5)
B	Employed and also cont. ed.	(24.8)	(21.1)	(21.8)	(22.6)	(22.9)	(24.6)
	Not employed	36.9%	36.7%	36.5%	30.1%	29.7%	30.3
C	But continuing education	(27.1)	(26.3)	(27.1)	(23.2)	(23.4)	(26.0)
	Unemployed:						
D	Not continuing education, seeking a job	(8.0)	(8.1)	(7.3)	(4.1)	(4.4)	(2.2)
E	Not continuing education, not seeking a job	(1.9)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(1.9)	(2.1)
F	Military	5.4%	5.1%	4.2%	5.4%	5.2%	5.4
	No status information available	6.4%	8.2%	7.4%	8.7%	9.7%	10.2
Total Number of Respondents To Survey		4,373	4,720	4,403	3,964	3,647	3,417
Return Rate		60.5%	66.1%	63.6%	62.1%	64.8%	62.2%

The proportion of the respondents who are working and not continuing their education increased to 33.1% in 1984 then dropped to 32.4% in 1986. This group in the Class of 1981 represented only 26.5%. The aggregate not employed group remained at approximately 36% in 1981-83; however, by 1986 it dropped to 30.3%.

IV. AFTER GRADUATION: EMPLOYMENT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION STATUS

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Grouping For Analysis

An often expressed goal of schools is to enable students to be productively engaged in employment, higher education, or continued training after graduation. To that end, schools give serious attention to structuring school programs that will lead to employment or successful entry into institutions of higher education.

Survey items 6 and 12 were intended to obtain data relevant to current graduate status. Graduates of the Class of 1986 were asked:

6. ☐ What is your employment status this year? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
   Employed
   1 Full time (35 hours or more per week; do not include Military Service)
   2 Full Time Military Service
   3 Part Time (Less than 35 hours per week)
   Unemployed
   4 Seeking Employment
   5 Not Seeking Employment

and

12. ☐ What is your educational status this year? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
   1 Attending college full-time.
   2 Attending college part-time.
   3 Other than college training program (e.g. apprentice training, special courses, etc.) (See Item Number 13)

To facilitate the presentation of employment status and continuing education information, survey data have been clustered into six discrete groups:

Group A - Employed only
Group B - Employed, continuing education
Group C - Continuing education, not employed
Group D - Not employed, not continuing education, seeking work
Group E - Not employed, not continuing education, not seeking work
Group F - Military service

Selection criteria for inclusion in each group is presented in Appendix C.

GROUP A: EMPLOYED ONLY

A total of 1,009 graduates, 29.5% of the respondents to the survey (1,009 ÷ 3,417 = .295) are employed only (they are not continuing their education) and constitute Group A. The high school curricula represented by this group are presented in the following table.

TABLE 9
GROUP A (EMPLOYED ONLY)
BREAKDOWN OF
CURRICULUM BY RACE BY SEX

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
College Preparatory	132 / 13.3	15		115		2	
		3	12	33	82	2	-
General	324 / 32.6	79		240		5	
		33	46	118	122	3	2
Vocational	537 / 54.1	80		446		11	
		30	50	223	223	4	7
Table Totals	993 / 100.0	174		801		18	
		66	108	374	427	9	9
Incomplete Data	16 / 1.6						
T O T A L	1009						

Of the graduates indicating they were "employed only", 13.3% completed a college preparatory curriculum while 54.1% completed a vocational curriculum. Of the college preparatory graduates who are "employed only", 11.4% are black and 87.1% are white. Of the 993 graduates in Group A providing complete data, 17.5% are black, 80.7% are white and 1.8% are "other" races.

The data indicate that the students who are working and not continuing their education are most likely to have come from the vocational curriculum.

Survey Item #9 asked graduates:

9. ☐ How long did it take you to find your first full-time job? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
   1 I had a full-time job at graduation
   2 Between 0 and 3 months after graduation
   3 Between 3 and 6 months after graduation
   4 More than 6 months after graduation
   5 I did not look for a full-time job

Results for employed only graduates are presented in Table 10.

TABLE 10
GROUP A (EMPLOYED ONLY)
TIME TO FIRST FULL-TIME JOB
BREAKDOWN OF
TIME TO FIRST JOB BY SEX

TIME TO FIRST FULL-TIME JOB	N / %	NUMBER BY SEX: Male	Female
Had Job At Graduation	386 / 51.0	194	192
Between 0 and 3 Months	288 / 38.1	122	166
Between 3 and 6 Months	73 / 9.7	27	46
More Than 6 Months	9 / 1.2	3	6
Table Totals	756 /100.0	346	410
Did Not Seek Full-TimeJob/ Incomplete Data	253 / 26.0		
T O T A L	1009		

For graduates who are employed and not continuing their education, 51.0% reported having a job at graduation, while 38.1% reported taking up to three months to find their first full-time job. The 386 graduates who had a job at graduation were evenly divided between the sexes. Of the 288 graduates taking up to three months, females represented 57.6% Only 9 students reported taking more than six months to find a full-time job.

Survey Item #8 asked graduates:

DOLLARS CENTS

8. ☐☐ . ☐☐ What are your current hourly wages? *(Do not include overtime.)*

Results for employed only graduates are presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11
GROUP A (EMPLOYED ONLY)
CURRENT WAGES BY CURRICULUM

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM	RESPONDENTS HOURLY WAGE	
	NUMBER	MEAN $
College Preparatory	86	$4.82
General	202	4.88
Vocational	371	5.02
Table Total	659	Mean = $4.95
Incomplete Data	350	Median Wage for Group A $4.50
T O T A L	1,009	

The mean report hourly wages of Group A graduates was $4.95, with vocational graduates earning an average of $5.02. The average hourly wage of the graduates increased by $.40 or 9% from the previous graduating class. It should be noted that hourly wage comparisons are gross indicators that do not consider the earnings differentials among the variety high school programs, academic, general or vocational.

GROUP B: EMPLOYED, CONTINUING EDUCATION

A total of 841 graduates, 24.6% of the respondents to the survey (841 ÷ 3,412 = .246) are both employed and continuing their education, and constitute Group B. The high school curricula represented by this group are presented in the following table.

TABLE 12
GROUP B (EMPLOYED, CONTINUING EDUCATION
BREAKDOWN OF CURRICULUM BY RACE AND SEX

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
College Preparatory	458 / 54.8	27		412		19	
		10	17	180	232	6	13
General	137 / 16.4	30		106		1	
		9	21	51	55	1	-
Vocational	241 / 28.8	36		198		7	
		9	27	97	101	3	4
Table Totals	836 /100.0	93		716		27	
		28	65	328	388	10	17
Incomplete Data	5 / 0.6						
T O T A L	841						

Over one-half (54.8%) of the graduates who are both employed and continuing their education completed a college preparatory curriculum, while approximately one-sixth (16.4%) completed a general curriculum and 28.8% completed the vocational curriculum. There is an equal or greater representation of women than men in eight curriculum by race cells. The 1986 data indicated that more than one-half (56.2%) of the graduates who are both employed and continuing their education are women. The employment status for the group is 80% part time and 20% full-time employed.

Survey Item #9 asked graduates:

9. ☐ How long did it take you to find your first full-time job? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
   1 I had a full-time job at graduation
   2 Between 0 and 3 months after graduation
   3 Between 3 and 6 months after graduation
   4 More than 6 months after graduation
   5 I did not look for a full-time job

Responses to Item #9 for graduates employed and continuing their education are given in Table 13.

TABLE 13
GROUP B (EMPLOYED, CONTINUING EDUCATION)
TIME TO FIRST FULL-TIME JOB

BREAKDOWN OF TIME TO FIRST JOB BY SEX

TIME TO FIRST FULL-TIME JOB	N / %	NUMBER BY SEX	
		Male	Female
Had Job At Graduation	146 / 59.1	71	75
Between 0 and 3 Months	71 / 28.7	26	45
Between 3 and 6 Months	20 / 8.1	5	15
More Than 6 Months	10 / 4.1	1	9
Table Totals	247 /100.0	103	144
Did Not Seek Full-Time Job/ Incomplete Data	594 / 70.6		
T O T A L	841		

Table 13 indicates that 87.8% (59.1% + 28.7% = 87.8%) of the graduates who are employed and continuing their education either had a full-time job at graduation or obtained their first full-time job within three months of graduation.

Survey Item #8 asked graduates:

DOLLARS CENTS

8. [ ][ ] . [ ][ ] What are your current hourly wages? *(Do not include overtime.)*

Responses to Item #8 for graduates employed and continuing their education are given in Table 14.

TABLE 14
GROUP B (EMPLOYED, CONTINUING EDUCATION)
CURRENT WAGES BY CURRICULUM AND SEX

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM/SEX	NUMBER AND MEAN HOURLY WAGE	
	NUMBER	MEAN $
College Preparatory	76	$4.74
General	56	4.92
Vocational	107	5.40
Table Total	239	Mean = $5.08
Incomplete Data	602	Median Wage for Group B = $4.75
T O T A L	841	

The mean hourly wage of graduates in Group B is $5.08. The highest mean hourly wages are reported by students from the Vocational curriculum ($5.40). The lowest mean hourly wage is earned by students from the college preparatory curriculum ($4.74). The mean hourly wage increased sixty-one cents from the previous year. Only 28% of the group provided wage information; therefore, few conclusions can be drawn from these data.

Survey Item #11 asked graduates:

11. [ ][ ] If you are attending college, in which of the following institutions are you presently enrolled?
(Fill in the boxes with the number matching your answer.)

11 University of Delaware
12 Delaware State College
13 Del Tech - Terry Campus
14 Del Tech - Southern Campus
15 Del Tech - Stanton Campus
16 Del Tech - Wilmington Campus
17 Brandywine College/Widener University
18 Goldey Beacom College
19 Wesley College
20 Wilmington College
21 Other College in Delaware *(Specify)*_____

22 Other College outside Delaware *(Specify)*_____

Responses to Item #11 for graduates who are both employed and enrolled in college are presented in Table 15.

Approximately one-third (30.7%) of the graduates in Group B are enrolled in the University of Delaware while somewhat fewer (28.5%) are enrolled in the Delaware Technical and Community College. Over one-fifth (22.6%) of the Group B Graduates are enrolled in out-of-state colleges. Delaware State College enrollment was the most racially diverse (38% black, 55% white and 7% other), as reported by the graduates.

The Group B students continuing education pattern follows: 77.6% full-time college; 14.7% part-time college; and 7.7% other training.

TABLE 15
GROUP B (EMPLOYED, CONTINUING EDUCATION)
COLLEGE ATTENDED

BREAKDOWN OF
COLLEGE NAME BY RACE AND SEX

COLLEGE NAME	# / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
University of Delaware	236 / 30.7	9		218		9	
		4	5	104	114	5	4
Delaware State College	42 / 5.4	16		23		3	
		6	10	12	11	-	3
DT&CC 4 Campuses	220 / 28.5	24		194		2	
		7	17	94	100	1	1
Brandywine - Widener College	9 / 1.1	1		8			
		-	1	4	4		
Goldey Beacom College	60 / 7.8	8		49		3	
		-	8	11	38	1	2
Wesley College	14 / 1.8			14			
				6	8		
Wilmington College	8 / 1.1			6		2	
				3	3	-	2
Other College in Del.	8 / 1.0	2		6			
		1	1	1	5		
Other College Not in Del.	174 / 22.6	24		143		7	
		8	16	57	86	3	4
Table Totals	771 /100.0	84		661		26	
		26	58	292	369	10	16
Incomplete Data	6 / 0.7						
Other Training	64 / 7.6						
T O T A L	841						

GROUP C: CONTINUING EDUCATION, NOT EMPLOYED

A total of 890 graduates, 26.0% of the respondents; (890 ÷ 3,417 = .260) who are continuing their education only (i.e., they are not employed or in the military) constitute Group C. The high school curricula represented by this group are presented in the following table.

TABLE 16
GROUP C (CONTINUING EDUCATION ONLY)

BREAKDOWN OF
CURRICULUM BY RACE AND SEX

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
College Preparatory	678 / 77.0	56		595		27	
		20	36	270	325	18	9
General	85 / 9.7	21		60		4	
		12	9	33	27	2	2
Vocational	117 / 13.3	34		67		16	
		5	29	22	45	7	9
Table Totals	880 /100.0	111		722		47	
		37	74	325	397	21	17
Incomplete Data	10 / 1.1						
T O T A L	890						

Over three quarters of the Group C graduates are from the college preparatory curriculum. Vocational students exceed general students by 3.6% in Group C. For both the blacks and whites, a substantially greater proportion of females than males are continuing their education and are not employed.

TABLE 17
GROUP C (CONTINUING EDUCATION ONLY)

BREAKDOWN OF
CONTINUING EDUCATION STATUS BY RACE AND SEX

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Attend College Full-Time	853 / 96.6	102		704		47	
		36	66	317	387	27	20
Attend College Part-Time	15 / 1.7	5		10			
		1	4	4	6		
Other Training Program	15 / 1.7	4		11			
		-	4	4	7		
Table Totals	883 /100.0	111		725		47	
		37	74	325	400	27	20
Incomplete Data	7 / 0.1						
T O T A L	890						

Of the 883 Group C graduates providing useable data, 96.6% are attending college full-time and only 1.7% are attending college part-time. These statistics suggest that the vast majority of the graduates who are attending college and not working are committing their time to full-time academic pursuits. Fewer than two percent of this group reported participating in "other training programs". Whites accounted for 82% and black, 13% of Group C.

TABLE 18
GROUP C (CONTINUING EDUCATION ONLY)
COLLEGE ATTENDED

BREAKDOWN OF
COLLEGE NAME BY RACE AND SEX

COLLEGE NAME	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
University of Delaware	285 / 33.8	17		252		16	
		5	12	117	135	9	7
Delaware State College	41 / 4.9	27		11		3	
		12	15	7	4	2	1
DT&CC 4 Campuses	72 / 8.5	7		64		1	
		1	6	26	38	1	-
Brandywine - Widener College	3 / 0.4	1		2			
		-	1	-	2		
Goldey Beacom College	24 / 2.8	8		14		2	
		-	8	4	10	-	2
Wesley College	14 / 1.7	1		13			
		1	-	5	8		
Wilmington College	2 / 0.2	1		1			
		-	1	-	1		
Other College in Del.	7 / 0.8	2		5			
		-	2	-	5		
Other College not in Del.	396 / 46.9	39		333		24	
		15	24	158	175	14	11
Table Totals	844 /100.0	103		695		46	
		34	69	317	378	26	20
Incomplete Data	46 5.2						
T O T A L	890						

Approximately one-half of the graduates (46.9%) continuing their education and not working attend out-of-state institutions; somewhat fewer (33.8%) attend the University of Delaware. The remaining 19.3% of the Group C graduates are distributed across other in-state institutions with Delaware Technical and Community College system and Delaware State College enrolling approximately 70% of this remainder.

GROUP D: NOT EMPLOYED, NOT CONTINUING EDUCATION, SEEKING WORK

A total of 73 graduates, 2.1% of the respondents (73 ÷ 3,417 = .021) were not employed, not continuing their education, but were seeking work at the time they completed the survey. These unemployed graduates constitute Group D. The high school curricula represented by this group are presented in the following table.

TABLE 19
GROUP D (NOT EMPLOYED, NOT CONTINUING EDUCATION, SEEKING WORK)

BREAKDOWN OF
CURRICULUM BY RACE AND SEX

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
College Preparatory	7 / 9.9	1		6			
		-	1	-	6		
General	20 / 28.1	8		11		1	
		3	5	4	7	-	1
Vocational	44 / 61.0	19		23		2	
		3	16	11	12	1	1
Table Totals	71 /100.0	28		40		3	
		6	22	15	25	1	2
Incomplete Data	2 2.7						
TOTAL	73						

Approximately three-fifths (61.0%) of the Group D graduates are from the Vocational curriculum. Only 9.9% of Group D graduates, 7 graduates, are from the College Preparatory curriculum. The college preparatory students either found work, are continuing their education or both. These data suggest that six months after graduation, the entire Class of 1986 would have had 2.1% unemployed, seeking work, and not continuing their education. This percentage appears low when compared to other state and national data about teenage employment. One explanation may be that some of the unemployed graduates did not respond to this survey.

GROUP E: NOT EMPLOYED, NOT CONTINUING EDUCATION, NOT SEEKING WORK

A total of 70 graduates, 2.5% of the respondents (70 ÷ 3,417 = .025) were not employed, not continuing their education, and not seeking work at the time they completed the Survey. These graduates constitute Group E. The high school curricula represented by this group are presented in the following table.

TABLE 20
GROUP E (NOT EMPLOYED, NOT CONTINUING EDUCATION, NOT SEEKING WORK)

BREAKDOWN OF
CURRICULUM BY RACE AND SEX

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
College Preparatory	31 / 45.6	6		24		1	
		2	4	13	11	1	-
General	15 / 22.1	7		8			
		2	5	2	6		
Vocational	22 / 32.3	5		16		1	
		2	3	-	16	-	1
Table Totals	68 /100.0	18		48		2	
		6	12	15	33	1	1
Incomplete Data	2						
T O T A L	70						

The predominant pattern in this table is the female to male ratio for blacks and whites. Five of the six cells for black and white have more females than males. These data do not provide information about whether or not these individuals have opted for a homemaking career; however two-thirds of the group are female. It is noteworthy, however, that the 70 graduates in Group E represent only 2.5% of the total graduates responding to the survey. Also noteworthy is the curricula which this group represents - the proportion of respondents is almost identical with the total group of respondents.

GROUP F: MILITARY SERVICE

A total of 184 graduates, 5.8% of the respondents (184 ÷ 3,417 = .058) entered military service, Group F. The high school curricula are represented in the following table.

TABLE 21
GROUP F (MILITARY SERVICE)

BREAKDOWN OF
CURRICULUM BY RACE AND SEX

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
College Preparatory	58 / 31.9	8		49		1	
		3	5	42	7	1	-
General	59 / 32.4	16		38		5	
		14	2	32	6	5	-
Vocational	65 / 35.7	21		38		6	
		13	8	36	2	4	2
Table Totals	182 /100.0	45		125		12	
		30	15	110	15	10	2
Incomplete Data	2 / 1.0						
T O T A L	184						

The three curricula are close to equally represented in military service (31.9% - 35.7%). There is over a four to one ratio of male to female graduates entering military service. For blacks this ratio is only two to one, for whites the ratio is seven to one.

V. ESTIMATE OF GRADUATES' EARNINGS

During their first year after graduating from high school the Class of 1986 is estimated to have earned 23 million dollars. Table 22, Estimated Earnings for Class of 1986, presents the estimate.

TABLE 22
ESTIMATED EARNINGS FOR CLASS OF 1986

Group	Employment Status	Hours/ Week	No. of Students	X Wages Per Hour	Annual Earnings	Extended To Entire Class
Working Only	Full-time	35	845	$4.95	$7,027,008	$12,246,989
	Part-time	15	164		584,496	
Working and Continuing Education	Full-time	35	171	$5.08	$1,459,433	$ 6,291,127
	Part-time	15	670		$2,450,592	
Military*	N/A	N/A	184	N/A	$2,143,968	$ 3,449,667
T O T A L			2034			$22,987,783

* Includes: Base pay, food, housing and clothing allowances.

Three-fifths of those responding to the survey indicated that they were employed or in the military, 2034 graduates. The 23 million dollar estimate assumes that the non respondents would have work and earnings patterns like the repondents. This assumption may be too liberal. However, to balance the assumption, no adjustment was made for the increased summer earnings of those who are working and attending college, nor were summer earnings for those who were not working at the time of the study included. Therefore, the 23 million may actually be a very conservative estimate.

VI. AFTER GRADUATION: VOCATIONAL GRADUATES

This section examines data from graduates of vocational programs who comprise 33.2% (1,134 ÷ 3,417 = .332) of the survey respondents. The vocational graduates who responded to the follow-up survey came from three types of vocational programs (1) programs in a comprehensive high school (46.7%), (2) programs in a part-time vocational school (26.4%) and (3) programs in a full-time vocational high school (26.9%). Their responses were tabulated and are presented in the next five tables. The first of the five tables displays the employment status of vocational program graduates at the time they completed the survey, fall 1986.

TABLE 23
VOCATIONAL GRADUATES

BREAKDOWN OF
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY RACE AND SEX

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employed Full-Time	548 / 53.2	67		469		12	
		26	41	243	226	4	8
Employed Part-Time	233 / 22.6	49		178		6	
		13	36	79	99	3	3
Not Employed, Seeking Work	64 / 6.2	28		34		2	
		3	25	14	20	1	1
Not employed, Not Seeking Work	120 / 11.7	30		73		17	
		7	23	19	54	7	10
Military Service	65 / 6.3	21		38		6	
		13	8	36	2	4	2
Table Totals	1030 /100.0	195		792		43	
		62	133	391	401	19	24
Incomplete Data	104 / 9.2						
T O T A L	1134						

Three quarters (75.8%) of the vocational graduates indicated they were employed. Approximately twelve percent reported being "not employed, seeking work". The "not employed" groups also include those graduates who are continuing their education.

Finding the first full-time job can be a frustrating experience unless advantage is taken of potential job referral sources. A total of 591 vocational program graduates who responded to survey Item #7 indicated their most helpful job source.

TABLE 24
VOCATIONAL GRADUATES
MOST HELPFUL JOB SOURCE

BREAKDOWN OF
JOB SOURCE BY RACE AND SEX

JOB SOURCE	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Friends or Relatives	237 / 40.1	27		206		4	
		10	17	109	97	2	2
Government Employment Agency	6 / 1.0	1		5			
		-	1	5	-		
Jobs for Delaware Graduates	33 / 5.6	13		20			
		7	6	5	15		
Newspaper	76 / 12.9	10		62		4	
		2	8	25	37	1	3
Private Employment Agency	22 / 3.7	5		16		1	
		2	3	7	9	-	1
School Staff	114 / 19.3	15		98		1	
		3	12	56	42	-	1
Other	103 / 17.4	8		90		5	
		1	7	43	47	3	2
Table Totals	591 /100.0	79		497		15	
		25	54	250	247	6	9
Incomplete Data	543 / 47.9						
T O T A L	1134						

The data show that 40.1% of the vocational graduates indicated that "friends or relatives" were most helpful in finding their first full-time job. "School staff" was the next most helpful source, 19.3%.

Vocational program graduates, as a result of their training, should be employable upon completion of high school. The "time to first full-time job" for vocational graduates responding to survey Item #9 is presented in the following table. Fifty-five percent of the vocational graduates answered this question.

TABLE 25
VOCATIONAL GRADUATES
TIME TO FIRST FULL-TIME JOB

BREAKDOWN OF
TIME BY RACE AND SEX

TIME TO FIRST FULL-TIME JOB	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Had Job At Graduation	332 / 56.0	29		297		6	
		14	15	162	135	3	3
Between 0 and 3 Months	205 / 34.6	38		159		8	
		9	29	68	91	3	5
Between 3 and 6 Months	50 / 8.4	11		37		2	
		2	9	18	19	-	2
More Than 6 Months	6 / 1.0			5		1	
				3	2	-	1
Table Totals	593 /100.0	78		498		17	
		25	53	251	247	6	11
Did Not Seek Job/ Incomplete Data	541 / 45.3						
T O T A L	1134						

Over nine-tenths (90.6%) of the vocational graduates who answered this question were employed in a full-time job within three months of graduation. Males are more likely than white females to have a job at graduation; the converse is true for blacks.

The extent to which graduates of vocational programs obtain employment in jobs related to their training is of interest to educational planners. Survey Item #10 asked graduates:

10. [ ] If you participated in a vocational program in high school, is your current job related to your vocational field of study?
(Fill in the boxes with the number matching your answer.)
1 YES, it is directly or closely related.
2 NO, it is only remotely related or is not related at all.
3 (Item does not apply.)

The following table displays the results of graduate responses.

TABLE 26
VOCATIONAL GRADUATES
JOB RELATEDNESS

BREAKDOWN OF
JOB RELATEDNESS BY RACE AND SEX

JOB RELATEDNESS	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Directly or Closely Related	290 / 46.8	24		259		7	
		2	22	141	118	1	6
Remotely or Not Related	188 / 30.4	38		143		7	
		20	18	81	62	3	4
Does Not Apply	141 / 22.8	28		112		1	
		6	22	42	70	1	-
Table Totals	619 /100.0	90		514		15	
		28	62	264	250	5	10
Incomplete Data	515 / 45.4						
T O T A L	1134						

Approximately 55% of the vocational graduates responded to Item #10. Of those responding, 46.8% reported having a job directly or closely related to their field of study. Three-fifths of the "related" or "not related" responses were "related" (290 ÷ (290 + 188) = 60.7%). The proportion of blacks finding "related" vs. "not related" work is 38.7% "related" while the proportion of whites finding related work is 63.0%. These data suggest that white graduates are more likely to find work "related" to their training than their black counterparts.

TABLE 27
VOCATIONAL GRADUATES

CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION BY HIGH SCHOOL TYPE

High School Type	# of Vocational Respondents	Attending College Full-Time No.	%	Part-Time No.	%	Other Continuing Education No.	%	Total Continuing Education No.	%
Comprehensive High School	530	144	27.2	36	6.8	17	3.2	197	37.2
Part-Time Vocational School	299	40	13.4	18	6.0	12	4.0	70	23.4
Full-time Vocational School	305	91	29.8	9	3.0	22	7.2	122	40.0
Total	1134	275	24.5	63	5.6	51	4.5	389	34.3

The respondent's information to the continuing education question, as presented on Table 27 suggest that approximately one-third of the vocational graduates continue their education; 30.1% of the vocational graduates attend college and 4.5% continue their education via other means, apprenticeship, night school, or vocational programs. The continuing education proportion from comprehension high schools approximates the full-time vocational school's (37.2% vs. 40.0%); however, the data suggest that less than one-quarter of the part-time vocational school students continue their education. It must be remembered that many of these continuing their education also are working.

The break down by college attended is presented on Table 28. About one-third (30.5%) of the vocational respondents reported that they were attending college and provided the college name. The largest portion attended the Delaware Technical and Community College system (40.5%). Sixty-two percent of the vocational students attending college were female. The proportion of each racial group that elected to attend college out-of-state is quite varied; 15% of the whites, 31% of the blacks and 61% of the other races.

TABLE 28
VOCATIONAL GRADUATES
COLLEGE ATTENDANCE

BREAKDOWN OF
COLLEGE ATTENDED BY RACE AND SEX

COLLEGE NAME	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
University of Delaware	42 / 12.1	3		38		1	
		1	2	18	20	1	-
Delaware State College	22 / 6.4	16		4		2	
		5	11	2	2	1	1
DT&CC 4 Campuses	140 / 40.5	17		121		2	
		4	13	54	67	1	1
Brandywine - Widener College	2 / 0.6	1		1			
		-	1	1	-		
Goldey Beacom College	46 / 13.3	10		34		2	
		-	10	6	28	-	2
Wesley College	4 / 1.1			4			
				1	3		
Wilmington College	5 / 1.4	1		3		1	
		-	1	1	2	-	1
Other College in Del.	9 / 2.6	3		4		2	
		1	2	1	3	1	1
Other College not in Del.	76 / 22.0	23		37		16	
		6	17	19	18	8	8
Table Totals	346 /100.0	74		246		26	
		17	57	103	143	12	14
Other Training/ Incomplete Data	788 / 69.5						
T O T A L	1134						

Vocational graduates reported a mean wage of $5.09 per hour with a median wage of $4.75 per hour; 44.5% of the vocational students reported wage data. An estimate of wages earned by vocational graduates can be developed by using the average wage and the employment status information. The 548 vocational graduates that work full-time earn $390,503 per month (estimated at 35 hours per week) and the 233 part-time employed earn $71,158 per month (estimated at 15 hours per week). Therefore the vocational graduates are earning $461,660 per month or 5.5 million dollars per year, a conservative estimate based only on the respondents. If enlarged to compensate for those who did not return the follow-up survey, the annual aggregate earnings for the vocational students would amount to between 8.5 and 9 million dollars in their first year out of school. The average earnings for the full-time employed vocational graduate is estimated to be $8,500 per year during the year after graduation.

VII. AFTER GRADUATION: THOSE CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION

The data for all graduates continuing their education, were aggregated without consideration of employment status. The following tables display the data for all graduates continuing their education, 56.0% of the respondents (1,913 ÷ 3,417 = .560). Two-thirds of this group were enrolled in the college preparatory curriculum.

The first table accounts for students attending college and participating in "Other Training Programs" such as apprenticeship, private trade school, etc.

TABLE 29
CONTINUING EDUCATION

BREAKDOWN OF
EDUCATIONAL STATUS BY RACE AND SEX

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Attend College Full-Time	1652 / 86.9	190		1385		77	
		67	123	636	749	43	34
Attend College Part-Time	146 / 7.7	23		118		5	
		7	16	40	78	1	4
Other Training Program	104 / 5.4	20		82		2	
		6	14	52	30	1	1
Table Totals	1902 /100.0	233		1585		84	
		80	153	728	857	45	39
Incomplete Data	11 / 0.6						
T O T A L	1913						

Of all graduates continuing their education, the vast majority (86.9%) attend college full-time while only 7.7% attend on a part-time basis. For both blacks and whites attending college full or part-time, there are more females than males. This is not true for other training programs.

The University of Delaware, Delaware State College and the Delaware Technical and Community College system enroll 86.2% of the graduates who attend Delaware colleges. Other Delaware colleges shared the remaining graduates who attended college in Delaware. Out of state colleges claimed 35.0 percent of the college attendees. As a generalization, one-third of the graduates attending college attend the University of Delaware, one-third attend other Delaware colleges and the remaining third attend colleges in other states.

Of the 1,913 graduates continuing their education, 1,767 are attending college on a full or part-time basis. Distribution of these graduates is presented by college, attended in the following table.

TABLE 30
CONTINUING EDUCATION
FULL AND PART-TIME COLLEGE

BREAKDOWN OF
COLLEGE ATTENDED BY RACE AND SEX

COLLEGE NAME	N / %	NUMBER BY RACE AND SEX					
		Black		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
University of Delaware	583 / 33.0	29		525		29	
		10	19	249	276	17	12
Delaware State College	90 / 5.1	50		34		6	
		22	28	19	15	2	4
DT&CC 4 Campuses	316 / 17.9	33		280		3	
		9	24	129	151	2	1
Brandywine - Widener College	12 / 0.7	2		10			
		-	2	4	6		
Goldey Beacom College	89 / 5.0	17		67		5	
		-	17	16	51	1	4
Wesley College	30 / 1.7	1		29			
		1	-	12	17		
Wilmington College	10 / 0.6	1		7		2	
		-	1	3	4	-	2
Other College in Del.	18 / 1.0	4		13		1	
		1	3	2	11	1	-
Other College not in Del.	619 / 35.0	75		510		34	
		29	46	232	278	20	14
Table Totals	1767 /100.0	212		1475		80	
		72	140	666	809	43	37
Incomplete Data & Other Training	146 / 7.6						
T O T A L	1913						

Where students attend college is of interest to many. Of the 670 students who indicated that they are attending college out of state, 540 provided the name of the state. Figure 5 illustrates that our neighboring states, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia, along with the District of Columbia account for 343 of the 540 or 63.5% of the students leaving the state to attend college.

FIGURE 5

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE IN NEIGHBORING STATES

Figure 5 also shows that 462 students, 85.6% who attend college in another state are attending within 350 miles of Delaware.

The following colleges attracted ten or more Delaware graduates:

Salisbury State College	41
West Chester State College	23
Penn State University	17
James Madison University	14
University of Virginia	11
Washington College	10

These six colleges accounted for one-fifth of the graduates who left the state to attend college. According to the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission's 1987 Data Book, Pennsylvania provided 30% of the freshman class for Delaware colleges. Coincidently, 30% of Delaware public school graduates who left the state to attend college enrolled in Pennsylvania's colleges.

APPENDICES

HIGH SCHOOL POST-GRADUATE SURVEY
CLASS OF 1986

CONFIDENTIAL

[ ] (High School Code)
[ ] (Voc. School Code)

Name _____ (_____) Telephone _____
(First) (Middle Initial) (Last) (Maiden Name)

Address _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
P.O. Box/Number Street City State Zip Code

[ ] Your sex. *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
1 Male 2 Female

[ ] Your race. *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
1 American Indian
2 Asian American
3 Black
4 Hispanic
5 White

3. [ ] Your age. *(Fill in the box with your age.)*

4. [ ] Which one of the following best describes your high school program? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
1 College Prep
2 General
3 Vocational

5. Evaluate the following programs or services in your high school. *(Fill in the spaces below with the number from the rating scale for each program or service.)*

Rating Scale
1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor 5-Cannot Rate

___ Administration
___ Art
___ English
___ Extra Curricular Activities
___ Foreign Languages
___ Guidance
___ Health & Phys. Ed.
___ Job Placement
___ Library
___ Math
___ Music
___ Science
___ Social Studies
___ Vocational

6. [ ] What is your employment status this year? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
Employed
1 Full time (35 hours or more per week; do not include Military Service)
2 Full Time Military Service
3 Part Time (Less than 35 hours per week)
Unemployed
4 Seeking Employment
5 Not Seeking Employment

IF FULL TIME EMPLOYED

7. [ ] If you held at least one full-time job since graduation which source was most helpful in finding the job? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
1 Friends or Relatives
2 Government Employment Agency
3 Jobs for Delaware Graduates
4 Newspaper
5 Private Employment Agency
6 School Staff
7 Other *(Specify)* _____

DOLLARS CENTS

8. [ ][ ] . [ ][ ] What are your current hourly wages? *(Do not include overtime.)*

9. [ ] How long did it take you to find your first full-time job? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
1 I had a full-time job at graduation
2 Between 0 and 3 months after graduation
3 Between 3 and 6 months after graduation
4 More than 6 months after graduation
5 I did not look for a full-time job

10. [ ] If you participated in a vocational program in high school, is your current job related to your vocational field of study? *(Fill in the boxes with the number matching your answer.)*
1 YES, it is directly or closely related.
2 NO, it is only remotely related or is not related at all.
3 (Item does not apply.)

IF CONTINUING EDUCATION

11. [ ][ ] If you are attending college, in which of the following institutions are you presently enrolled? *(Fill in the boxes with the number matching your answer.)*
11 University of Delaware
12 Delaware State College
13 Del Tech - Terry Campus
14 Del Tech - Southern Campus
15 Del Tech - Stanton Campus
16 Del Tech - Wilmington Campus
17 Brandywine College/Widener University
18 Goldey Beacom College
19 Wesley College
20 Wilmington College
21 Other College in Delaware *(Specify)* _____
_____
22 Other College outside Delaware *(Specify)* _____
_____

12. [ ] What is your educational status this year? *(Fill in the box with the number matching your answer.)*
1 Attending college full-time.
2 Attending college part-time.
3 Other than college training program (e.g. apprentice training, special courses, etc.) (See Item Number 13)

13. If receiving other training, please specify program and institution or location. _____
_____

— Thank You For Your Assistance —

— FOR OFFICE USE ONLY —

14. [ ] Vocational Curriculum
15. [ ] LEP
16. [ ] Handcp/Disadv
17. [ ][ ] . [ ][ ][ ][ ] CIP Prog. Code

FORM PREPARED BY DELAWARE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DOVER, DELAWARE AND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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DOCUMENT NO. 95-01/82/09/13

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APPENDIX B

SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATE FOLLOW-UP RETURN RATES
CLASS OF 1986

High School (Code)	Graduated* in June 1986	Forms Returned	Return Rate by School, %
Middletown (018)	116	55	47.5
Delcastle (080)	399	159	39.9
Howard Career Center (026)	201	146	72.7
Brandywine (190)	233	100	43.0
Claymont (192)	129	46	35.7
Concord (194)	240	150	62.5
Mount Pleasant (196)	144	81	56.3
Dickinson (290)	161	97	60.3
A.I. duPont (292)	203	67	33.1
Thomas McKean (294)	209	87	41.7
Wilmington (296)	135	45	33.4
Christiana (390)	268	224	83.6
Glasgow (392)	253	251	99.3
Newark (394)	295	223	75.6
William Penn (490)	381	174	45.7
Caesar Rodney (626)	295	291	98.7
Dover (648)	293	170	58.1
Lake Forest (665)	165	80	48.5
Milford (678)	193	63	32.7
Smyrna (688)	139	104	74.9
Cape Henlopen (726)	200	108	54.0
Delmar (730)	106	85	80.2
Indian River (746)	170	159	93.6
Sussex Central (748)	179	155	86.6
Laurel (756)	117	60	51.3
Seaford (766)	174	152	87.4
Woodbridge (780)	100	85	85.0
Totals	5,498	3,417	62.2

* June Diploma Report to Department of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX C

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR GROUP MEMBERSHIP

		Employed Full or Part-Time	Continue Education Full or Part-Time	Not Employed - Seeking Work		Not Employed - Not Seeking Work	Military Service	
Employed Only	Group A	Yes	No					N = 1,009
Employed, Continuing Education	Group B	Yes	Yes					N = 841
Continuing Education, Not Employed	Group C		Yes	Yes	OR	Yes		N = 890
Not Employed Seeking Work	Group D		No	Yes				N = 73
Not Employed, Not Seeking Work	Group E		No			Yes		N = 70
Military Service	Group F						Yes	N = 184

Graduate Employment and/or Continuing Education Status Unknown N = 350

Total N = 3,417

For example, to be included in Group C, "Continuing Education, Not Employed" graduates would have responded to Item #12 (Educational Status This Year) and marked "4" or "5" (Not Employed) for item #6 (Employment Status).

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